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STAAS & HALSEY LLP  
SUITE 700  
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER

TRAN, THAI Q

ART UNIT

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2615

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27

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

27

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/610,380

Applicant(s)

MOON ET AL.

Examiner

Thai Tran

Art Unit

2615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 February 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 4-10 and 15-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 4-10 and 15-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 09/337,253.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 21.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Terminal Disclaimer*

1. The terminal disclaimer filed on Jan. 20, 2004 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of Patent Application Serial Nos. 09/337,253 and 09/610,696 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

### *Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments filed Feb. 05, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In re pages 10-11, applicants agree, with respect to claim 4, that nothing in Aramaki teaches or suggests that any of the bytes includes manufacturer information including "recording an identification information of a manufacturer of a recording apparatus that recorded or modified the content of the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification".

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Aramaki discloses in col. 6, lines 33-36 that "In the example of this embodiment, **a magneto-optical disc (minidisk) is taken as a recording medium and a recording/playback apparatus equipped with an editing apparatus function is adopted**", in col. 11, lines 36-42 that "The U-TOC can **be edited and re-written** in response to the recording and erasing of data. However, the system controller carries out these editing processes for recording or editing operations with respect to the TOC information stored in the buffer memory 13 and the U-TOC area of the disc 1 can be re-written at a prescribed timing in response to

Art Unit: 2615

this re-writing operation", and in col. 16, lines 50-55 that "The remaining two bytes are taken for **the manufacturers code and the model code and are recorded with code data showing the manufacturer of the recording apparatus used for recording the program and code data showing the type of recording apparatus recorded**". From the above passages, it is clear that the **disc is a re-writable magneto-optical disc**.

When the program is recorded or re-written by **different recording apparatus**, the two bytes manufacturers code and the model code should be different from the manufacturer code prior to the recording or the modification. Thus, Aramaki does indeed discloses all the claimed limitations of claim 4 including "recording an identification information of a manufacturer of a recording apparatus (the manufacturers code and the model code) that recorded or modified the content of the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification".

In re page 11, applicants state that the arguments presented above supporting the patentability of independent claim 4 in view of Aramaki are incorporated herein to support the patentability of independent claims 7, 8, 10, and 31.

In response, as discussed above with respect to claim 4, Aramaki discloses all the features of claim 4 and; thus, discloses all claimed limitations of claims 7, 8, 10, and 31.

In re page 11-12, applicants argue that similarly to Aramaki, Buchanan fails to teach or suggest "manufacturer information to support a manufacturer's specific function, wherein the manufacturer information comprises an identification information

Art Unit: 2615

of a manufacturer of a recording apparatus" and "wherein the manufacturer information comprises an identification information of a manufacturer of a recording apparatus that recorded or modified the content of the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification" as recited in claim 4.

In response, as discussed above with respect to claim 4, the claimed "manufacturer information to support a manufacturer's specific function, wherein the manufacturer information comprises an identification information of a manufacturer of a recording apparatus" and "wherein the manufacturer information comprises an identification information of a manufacturer of a recording apparatus that recorded or modified the content of the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification" are anticipated by the manufacturers code and the model code of Aramaki.

In re pages 12-13, applicants argue that the Office Action has provided absolutely no motivation to combine the cited reference but, rather, conclusive statements are made such as that "it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art ... to incorporate the capability of adding and deleting the distribution tables as taught by Buchanan into Aramaki et al's system in order to facilitate the managing the information recorded in the recording medium".

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees. In reaching conclusion of obviousness of the claimed invention, it is mindful of the following basis principle of a proper prior art analysis within 35 U.S.C. 103.

Not only the specific teachings of a reference but also reasonable inferences which the artisan would have logically drawn therefrom may be properly evaluated in formulating a rejection. In *re Preda*, 401 F.2d 825, 159 USPQ 342 (CCPA 1968) and In *re Shepard*, 319 F.2d 194, 138 USPQ 148 (CCPA 1963). Skill in the art is presumed. In *re Sovish*, 769 F.2d 738, 226 USPQ 771 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Furthermore, artisans must be presumed to know something about the art apart from what the references disclose. In *re Jacoby*, 309 F.2d 513, 135 USPQ 317 (CCPA 1962). The conclusion of obviousness may be made from common knowledge and common sense of a person of ordinary skill in the art without any specific hint or suggestion in a particular reference. In *re Bozek*, 416 F.2d 1385, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA 1969). Every reference relies to some extent on knowledge of persons skilled in the art to complement that which is disclosed there. In *re Bode*, 550 F.2d 656, 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA 1977).

Finally, the expected benefit of managing the information recorded in the recording medium by deleting the oldest information would itself has been evidence of obviousness. Expected beneficial results are themselves evidence of obviousness. In *re Hoffman*, 556 F.2d 539, 194 USPQ 126 (CCPA 1977); In *re Skoll*, 523 F.2d 1392, 187 USPQ 481 (CCPA 1975); and In *re Skoner*, 517 F.2d 947, 186 USPQ 80 (CCPA 1975).

In re pages 13-14, applicants argue that similarly to Aramaki, Ohno does not teach or suggest "a recording apparatus for recording and/or editing content on a rewritable recording medium, comprising: a recording controller to record manufacturer information to support a manufacturer's specific function" as recited in independent claim 4 "a recorder to record on the recording medium a manufacturer identification

information of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus indicating a manufacturer of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus as the one to record or modify the content of the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification" as recited in independent claim 28 and "manufacturer identification information of the apparatus that recorded or modified the content based upon the read manufacturer identification information different from the manufacturer identification information prior to the recording or the modification" as recited in independent claim 31.

In response, as discussed in claim 4 above, Aramaki discloses the claimed "a recording apparatus for recording and/or editing content on a rewritable recording medium, comprising: a recording controller to record manufacturer information to support a manufacturer's specific function" as recited in independent claim 4 "a recorder to record on the recording medium a manufacturer identification information of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus indicating a manufacturer of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus as the one to record or modify the content of the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification" as recited in independent claim 28 and "manufacturer identification information of the apparatus that recorded or modified the content based upon the read manufacturer identification information different from the manufacturer identification information prior to the recording or the modification" as recited in independent claim 31.

In re pages 14-15, applicants again argue that the Office Action has provided absolutely no motivation to combine the cited references but, rather, conclusive

statement are made such as that "it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the capabilities of comparing the VTR manufacturer number data recorded on the tape and VTR manufacture number stored in the library memory ... in order to facilitate search of programs recorded on recording medium, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus.

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees. As recognized by applicants that the examiner can satisfy the burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references. In re Fritch, 23 USPQ 2d 1780, 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Ohno teaches the motivation to combine the references in col. 2, lines 14-20 "In the light of the state of the art described above, **it is an object of the present invention to provide a magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus which can facilitate search of programs recorded on a magnetic tape, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus**". Thus, the motivation to combine the references can be found in Ohno, col. 2, lines 14-20.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:



Art Unit: 2615

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 4-5, 7-10, 15-24, 26-27, 30-32, 40-43, and 45 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Aramaki et al (EP 0 833 337 A2 submitted by applicants) as set forth in paragraph #9 of the last Office Action.

Regarding claim 4, Aramaki et al discloses a recording and/or reproducing apparatus (Fig. 3) for recording and/or editing content on a recording medium, comprising:

a recording controller (col. 16, lines 47-55) to record manufacturer information to support a manufacturer's specific function, wherein the manufacturer information comprises an identification information of the manufacturer of a recording apparatus that recorded or modified the content of the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification (col. 16, lines 47-55 and col. 31, lines 7-25).

Regarding claim 5, Aramaki et al also discloses the claimed wherein the manufacturer information further comprises an identification information of a product that modified the content of the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 7, Aramaki et al discloses a recording apparatus (Fig. 3) to record content on a recording medium, comprising:

a device (col. 16, lines 47-55 and col. 31, lines 7-25) to record a manufacturer identification information of the recording apparatus on the recording medium in response to the recording apparatus modifying the content, wherein the manufacturer information comprises an identification information of the manufacturer of the recording apparatus that recorded or modified the content of the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification.

Regarding claim 8, Aramaki et al discloses a reproducing apparatus (Fig. 3) for reproducing content, including audio, video, and/or information data, from a rewritable recording medium, comprising:

a reproducing controller (system controller 11 of Fig. 3, col. 9, lines 38-46 and col. 16, lines 47-55) to reproduce the content, formatted information for the content and manufacturer information to support a manufacturer's specific function,

wherein the manufacturer information comprises an identification information of the manufacturer or a recording apparatus that recorded or modified the content of the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification (col. 16, lines 47-55 and col. 31, lines 7-25).

Regarding claim 9, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the manufacturer information further comprises a product identification information of the recording apparatus that modified the content of the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 10, Aramaki et al discloses a reproducing apparatus (Fig. 3) to reproduce content and information on a recording medium, comprising:

Art Unit: 2615

a device (col. 16, lines 47-55 and col. 31, lines 7-25) to check an identification information of a manufacturer and an identification information in the information recorded on the recording medium to determine a manufacturer that recorded or modified the content on the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification.

Regarding claim 15, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device comprises:

a coder (col. 10, lines 34-39) to compression-code an A/V signal according to a predetermined compression scheme;

a signal processor (col. 10, lines 43-50) to modulate the compression-coded A/V signal;

a radio frequency amplifier (col. 9, lines 25-32) to convert the modulated signal into a radio frequency signal;

an optical pickup (col. 10, lines 51-58) to record the radio frequency signal as the manufacturer identification information on the recording medium;

a servo unit (col. 9, lines 33-37) to control servo of the optical pickup based upon read signals from the radio frequency amplifier; and

a system controller (system controller 11 of Fig. 3, col. 9, lines 38-46) to control the coder, the signal processor, the optical pickup, and the servo unit.

Regarding claim 16, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device records a product information code indicating a product model of the recording

Art Unit: 2615

apparatus that modified the content of the recording medium on the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 17, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device records an operation code indicating information on an operation performed by the recording apparatus other than reproduction on the content on the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 18, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the operation code information is compatible for a plurality of different manufacturers (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 19, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device records a manufacturer information item specific to the manufacturer, and a manufacturer code to indicate the manufacturer of the manufacturer information item (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 20, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device records a manufacturer information item specific to the manufacturer, a manufacturer code to indicate the manufacturer of the recording apparatus of the manufacturer information item, and a product code to indicate a product model of the recording apparatus of the manufacturer information item (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 21, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device records time information indicating a time when the manufacturer information item is recorded on the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 22, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device records the manufacturer codes and the product codes at a beginning part of the manufacturer information item (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 23, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device records a search pointer indicating a starting address of the manufacturer information item (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 24, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device updates a number of total manufacturer information items recorded on the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 26, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device records a last address of manufacturer information which includes the manufacturer identification information and the product information code (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 27, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the device records a last address of manufacturer information which includes the manufacturer identification information, the product code, and the operation code (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 30, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the manufacturer information further comprises a manufacturer information item specific for the manufacturer of the recording apparatus (col. 16, lines 47-55), wherein the recorder updates only the manufacturer information item and does not update other manufacturer information items already recorded on the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55 and col. 31, lines 7-25).

Regarding claim 31, Aramaki et al discloses a reproducing apparatus (Fig. 3) to reproduce content from a recording medium on which a manufacturer identification information of a manufacturer of an apparatus that modified the content of the recording medium, the reproducing apparatus comprising:

an optical pickup (col. 9, lines 25-32, col. 16, lines 47-55, and col. 31, lines 7-25) to read the manufacturer identification information; and

a processor (col. 9, lines 25-32, col. 16, lines 47-55, and col. 31, lines 7-25) to reproduce manufacturer identification information of the apparatus that recorded or modified the content based upon the read manufacturer identification information different from the manufacturer identification information prior to the recording or the modification.

Regarding claim 32, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the processor comprises:

a radio frequency amplifier (col. 9, lines 25-32) to convert an optical signal of the read manufacturer identification information and the read content to an electrical signal and extracts a servo signal from the optical signal;

a signal processor (col. 9, lines 52-57) to perform error correction coding and demodulate the optical signal;

a decoder (col. 9, lines 52-57) to decode the error corrected demodulated signal;

a servo unit (col. 9, lines 33-37) to control servo of the optical pickup based upon the servo signal; and

a system controller (system controller 11 of Fig. 3, col. 9, lines 38-46) to control the radio frequency amplifier, the signal processor, the decoder, and the servo unit.

Regarding claim 40, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the identification information of the manufacturer corresponds to the manufacturer of the recording apparatus that last modified the content of the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 41, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the identification information of the manufacturer corresponds to the manufacturer of the recording apparatus that last modified the content of the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 42, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the identification information of the manufacturer corresponds to the manufacturer of the recording apparatus that last modified the content of the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 43, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the identification information of the manufacturer corresponds to the manufacturer of the recording apparatus that last modified the content of the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 45, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the identification information of the manufacturer corresponds to the manufacturer of the recording apparatus that last modified the content of the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 6 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aramaki et al (EP 0 833 337 A2) in view of Buchanan (US 5,758,355) as set forth in paragraph #11 of the last Office Action.

Regarding claim 6, Aramaki et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 4 above except for providing wherein the manufacturer information has a maximum number of manufacturer information items, and if the number of manufacturer information items exceeds the maximum number of manufacturer information items, then the recording controller deletes an oldest one of the manufacturer information items.



Buchanan teaches a synchronization of server database with client database using distribution tables having maximum number of items and if the number of items exceeds the maximum number of items, then the recording controller deletes an oldest one of the items (col. 11, lines 50-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capability of adding and deleting the distribution tables as taught by Buchanan into Aramaki et al's system in order to facilitate the managing the information recorded in the recording medium.

Claim 25 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 6 above.

7. Claims 28-29, 33-39, 44, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aramaki et al (EP 0 833 337 A2) in view of Ohno et al (US 6,038,366) as set forth in paragraph #12 of the last Office Action.

Regarding claim 28, Aramaki et al discloses a recording and/or reproducing apparatus (Fig. 3) to record and/or reproduce content on a recording medium, comprising:

a recorder (col. 16, lines 47-55 and col. 31, lines 7-25) to record on the recording medium a manufacturer identification information of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus indicating a manufacturer of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus as the one to record or modify the content of the recording medium different from the identification information prior to the recording or the modification. However, Aramaki et al does not specifically disclose a reproducer to read the manufacturer identification information, determine whether the content is effective based upon whether the read

manufacturer identification information matches that of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus, and read the content if the content is effective.

Ohno et al teaches a magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus for search programs recorded on magnetic tape having a procedure to read the manufacturer identification information, determine whether the content is effective based upon whether the read manufacturer identification information matches that of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus, and read the content if the content is effective (col. 6, lines 25-30) to facilitate search of programs recorded on magnetic tape, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus (col. 2, lines 14-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capabilities of comparing the VTR manufacture number data recorded on the tape and VTR manufacture number stored in the library memory and controlling the magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus based on the comparing result as taught by Ohno et al into Aramaki et al's system in order to facilitate search of programs recorded on recording medium, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus.

Regarding claim 29, Ohno et al discloses the claimed wherein if the reproducer determines that the read manufacturer identification information does not match that of

the recording and reproducing apparatus, the reproducer reads the content of the recording medium to determine whether the content is effective (col. 6, lines 25-30).

Regarding claim 33, Aramaki et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 31 above except for providing the claimed wherein the recording medium has a product information code indicating a product model of the apparatus that modified the content of the recording medium on the recording medium, the optical pickup reads the product model, and the processor determines whether to read the content based upon the read product model.

Ohno et al teaches a magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus for search programs recorded on magnetic tape having a procedure to read the manufacturer identification information, determine whether the content is effective based upon whether the read manufacturer identification information matches that of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus, and read the content if the content is effective (col. 6, lines 25-30) to facilitate search of programs recorded on magnetic tape, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus (col. 2, lines 14-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capabilities of comparing the VTR manufacture number data recorded on the tape and VTR manufacture number stored in the library memory and controlling the magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus based on the comparing result as taught by Ohno et al into Aramaki et al's system in order to facilitate search of

programs recorded on recording medium, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus.

Regarding claim 34, Ohno et al also discloses the claimed wherein the recording medium has an operation code indicating information on an operation performed by the recording apparatus that modified the content of the recording medium, the optical pickup reads the operation code and the processor determines how to modify the content based upon the read operation code (col. 6, lines 25-30) to facilitate search of programs recorded on magnetic tape, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus (col. 2, lines 14-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capabilities of comparing the VTR manufacture number data recorded on the tape and VTR manufacture number stored in the library memory and controlling the magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus based on the comparing result as taught by Ohno et al into Aramaki et al's system in order to facilitate search of programs recorded on recording medium, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus.

Regarding claim 35, Ohno et al further discloses the claimed wherein the recording medium has a manufacturer information item specific to the manufacturer, and a manufacturer code to indicate the manufacturer of the manufacturer information

Art Unit: 2615

item, wherein the optical pickup reads the manufacturer code and the processor determines whether to read the manufacturer information item if the manufacturer code matches a code relating to the manufacturer of the reproducing apparatus (col. 6, lines 25-30).

Regarding claim 36, Ohno et al discloses the claimed wherein the recording medium has a manufacturer information item specific to the manufacturer, a manufacturer code to indicate the manufacturer of the recording apparatus of the manufacturer information item, and a product code to indicate a product model of the recording apparatus of the manufacturer information item, wherein the optical pickup reads the manufacturer code and the product code, and the processor determines whether to read the manufacturer information item if the manufacturer code matches a code relating to the manufacturer of the reproducing apparatus and the product code matches a code relating to the product model of the reproducing apparatus (col. 6, lines 25-30).

Regarding claim 37, Aramaki et al also discloses the claimed wherein the recording medium has time information indicating a time when the manufacturer information item is recorded on the recording medium, the optical pickup reads the time information and the processor processes the read time information (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 38, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the recording medium has a search pointer indicating a starting address of the manufacturer

information item, the optical pickup reads the search pointer and then reads the manufacturer information item at the starting address thereof (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 39, Aramaki et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 31 above except for providing wherein the processor determines whether the read manufacturer identification information matches a code of a current reproducing apparatus relating to a manufacturer of the current reproducing apparatus, controls the optical pickup to read the content if there is a match for reproduction of the content, controls the optical pickup to read the content if there is not the match for analyzing the content, and reproduces the content if there is the match or if the analysis indicates the content is reproducible by the current reproducing apparatus.

Ohno et al also teaches a magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus having processor to determine whether the read manufacturer identification information matches a code of a current reproducing apparatus relating to a manufacturer of the current reproducing apparatus, to control the optical pickup to read the content if there is a match for reproduction of the content, to control the optical pickup to read the content if there is not the match for analyzing the content, and to reproduce the content if there is the match or if the analysis indicates the content is reproducible by the current reproducing apparatus (col. 6, lines 25-30) to facilitate search of programs recorded on magnetic tape, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus (col. 2, lines 14-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capabilities of comparing the VTR manufacture number data recorded on the tape and VTR manufacture number stored in the library memory and controlling the magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus based on the comparing result as taught by Ohno et al into Aramaki et al's system in order to facilitate search of programs recorded on recording medium, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus.

Regarding claim 44, Aramaki et al discloses the claimed wherein the manufacturer identification information corresponds to the manufacturer of the recording apparatus that last modified the content of the recording medium (col. 16, lines 47-55).

Regarding claim 49, Aramaki et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claimed 31 above and Aramaki et al additionally discloses the claimed that the manufacturer information item is updated by analyzing the content of the manufacturer information item corresponding to the modified content to determine whether the manufacturer information item for the manufacturer is effective to perform the recording, the modification, and/or reproduction (col. 31, lines 7-25). However, Aramaki et al does not specifically discloses the claimed wherein when the identification information of the recording apparatus which modified the recording medium is the same as an identification information for the current recording apparatus and the editing is complete.

Ohno et al also teaches a magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus having processor to determine whether the read manufacturer identification information matches a code of a current reproducing apparatus relating to a manufacturer of the current reproducing apparatus and to control the editing process of the magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus (col. 6, lines 25-30) to facilitate search of programs recorded on magnetic tape, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus (col. 2, lines 14-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capabilities of comparing the VTR manufacture number data recorded on the tape and VTR manufacture number stored in the library memory and controlling the magnetic recording/reproducing apparatus based on the comparing result as taught by Ohno et al into Aramaki et al's system in order to facilitate search of programs recorded on recording medium, indexing of heading portion of the programs and display of teletext or closed caption and the like without essentially incurring additional manufacturing cost of the apparatus.

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the



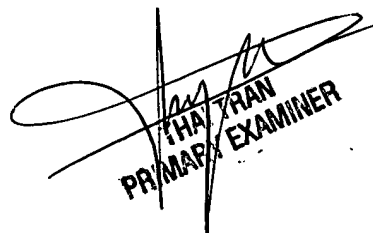
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thai Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-4725. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. to Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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TTQ

  
THAI TRAN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER